WORK REPORT
on the
MACMURCHY TOWNSHIP PROJECT
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
for
WORLD VENTURES INC.

2.30990

Submitted by: Steve Anderson
2041663 ONTARIO LTD.
VISION EXPLORATION
Box 1080
Timmins, Ontario
P4N-7H9
705-360-7722

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INTRODUCTION

The following report will deal with the results of a reconnaissance VLF-EM survey carried out on the Macmurchy Township Project on behalf of World Ventures Inc. The claim group consists of 5 contiguous, unpatented, single-unit mining claims (5 units) located in Macmurchy Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario (Figure #3). This work was carried out by Vision Exploration on November 26th and 27th, 2005.

A total of 5.15km of flagged lines were established (Figure #5) to cover a portion of the Macmurchy Twp Property. The subject claims were originally staked in 1977 and the claim boundaries could not be found. As a result, part of this work program involved re-establishing and flagging the property boundary with the aid of a GPS to ensure accuracy (Figure #4).

This report will deal with the results of the VLF-EM surveys carried out over the above-mentioned grid.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Macmurchy Township Project is located approximately midway between Timmins and Sudbury, near the village of Shining Tree, Ontario. Locally, it is located approximately 9km northeast of Shining Tree, within the south west portion of Macmurchy Township. Pat Lake occupies the northeast corner of the claim group (Figure #5).

Access to the work area was gained by taking Hwy 560 east from Shining Tree for approximately 15km. At this point a network of logging roads head south, providing access to the subject property (Figure #3).

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PERSONNEL

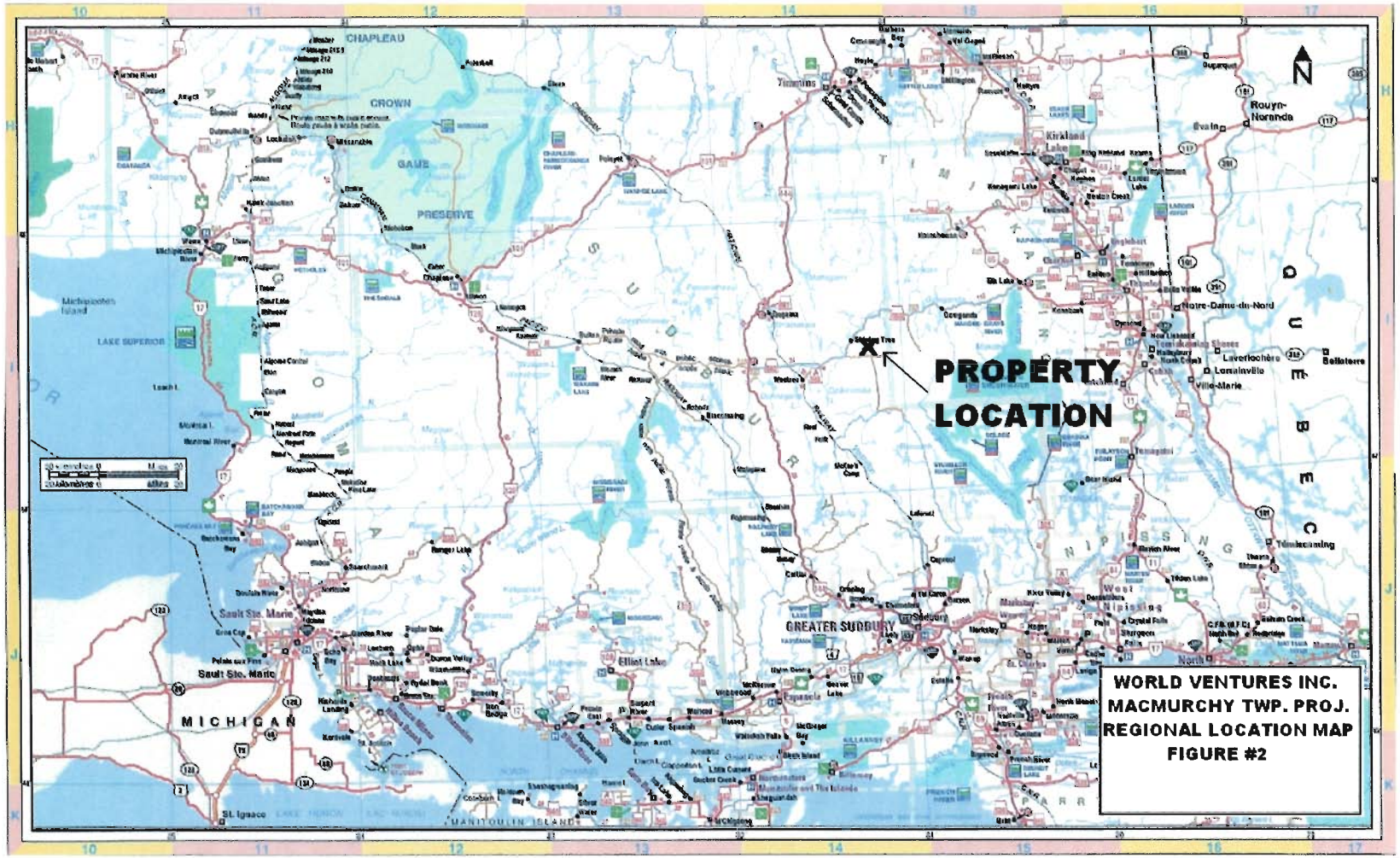
The following people were directly involved in carrying out the VLF-EM survey.

Aurel Chaumont	Timmins, Ontario
Glen Okeefe	Timmins, Ontario

PREVIOUS WORK

The current claim holders carried out a magnetometer survey on a portion of the property in 1991. The results of this survey were not available to the author at the time of writing.

A list of work that may have been carried out on the property by others was not available to the author at the time of writing.


PROPERTY
LOCATION
WORLD VENTURES INC.
MACMURCHY TWP. PROJ.
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP
FIGURE #2

GENERAL GEOLOGY

OGS Map # 2365, Macmurchy and Tyrrell Townships, shows the southern portion of the claim group to be underlain by mafic metavolcanics with intermediate metavolcanics to the north. The contact between these to geological units occurs near the south end of Pat Lake

A detailed account of the property geology was not available at the time of writing.

CLAIMS

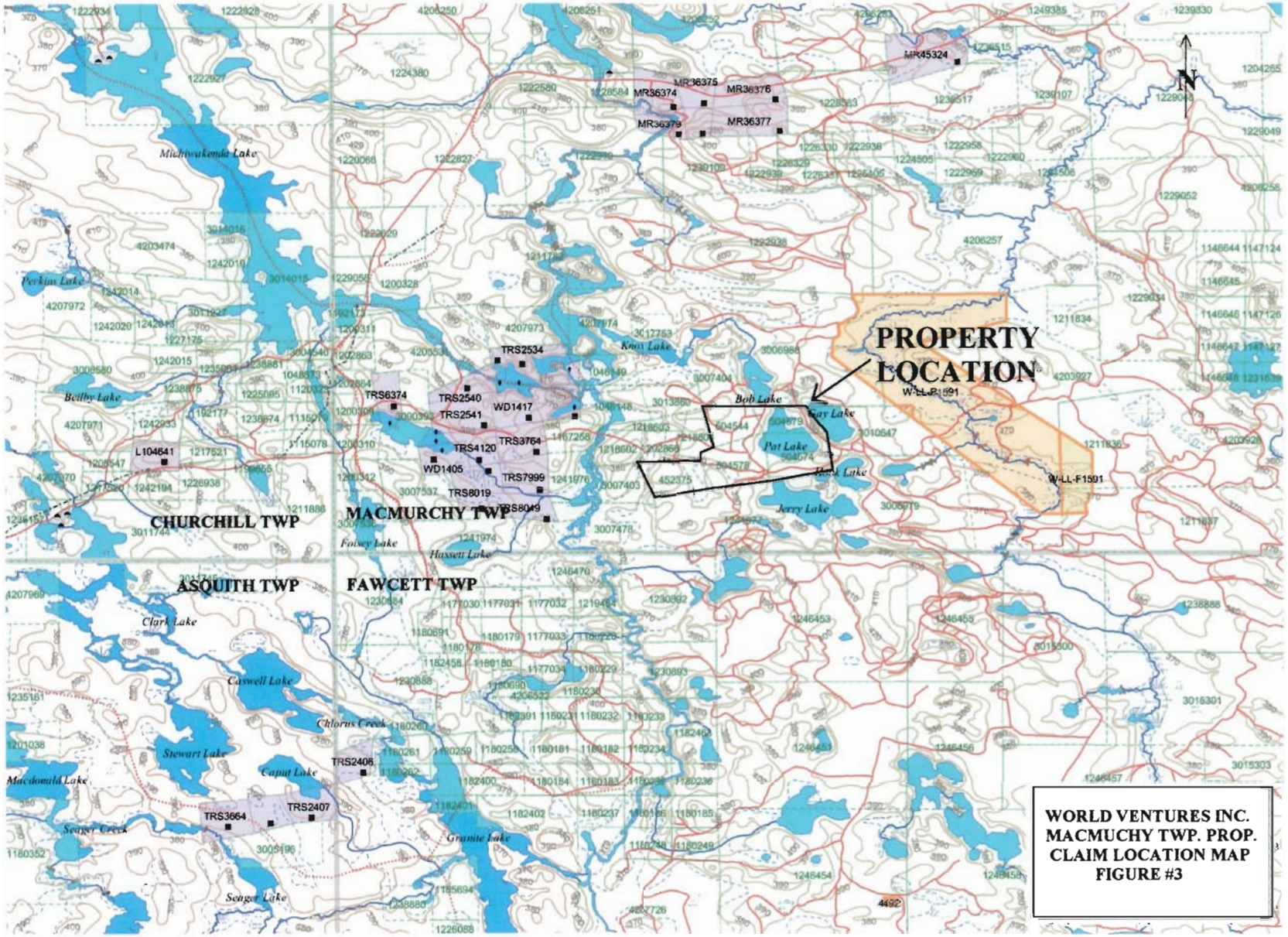
The five unpatented, single-unit mining claims that make up the Macmurchy Township claim group are located within the Larder Lake Ming Division and are recorded in the name of World Ventures Inc.

Recorded Holder	Claim#	# of units	Township	Due Date
World Ventures Inc.	452375	1	Macmurchy Twp.	Dec1/05
World Ventures Inc.	504544	1	Macmurchy Twp.	June 1/06
World Ventures Inc.	504574	1	Macmurchy Twp.	Dec 1/05
World Ventures Inc.	504578	1	Macmurchy Twp.	June 1/06
World Ventures Inc.	504579	1	Macmurchy Twp.	Dec 1/05
Total	5 claims	5 units		

WORK PROGRAM

The work program involved re-establishing the claim boundary, followed by establishing 5.15km of flagged grid lines over which a VLF-EM survey was carried out. The grid specifications were set up to provide east-west base lines with north-south lines every 100m, to cover a specific portion of the property (Figure #4). These lines were flagged and marked every 50m.

The following is a brief description of the geophysical methods and parameters used:



WORLD VENTURES INC.
MACMUCHY TWP. PROP.
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
FIGURE #3

NAD 83
5 degree grid

VLF - EM Survey

A Geonics EM-16 VLF instrument was used to survey the entire property. Both the In-phase (dip angle) and Quadrature values were recorded at 25m intervals.

While VLF stands for Very Low Frequency, it is for mineral exploration purposes a very high frequency compared to other commonly used Electromagnetic Surveys. The commonly used frequencies are in the order of 18-20 kilohertz. The VLF-EM technique employs fixed transmitter stations located at various places around the world to facilitate navigation. Because of this, one has a limited choice as to what transmitter station that can be used, depending on distance from and azimuth to the transmitter station.

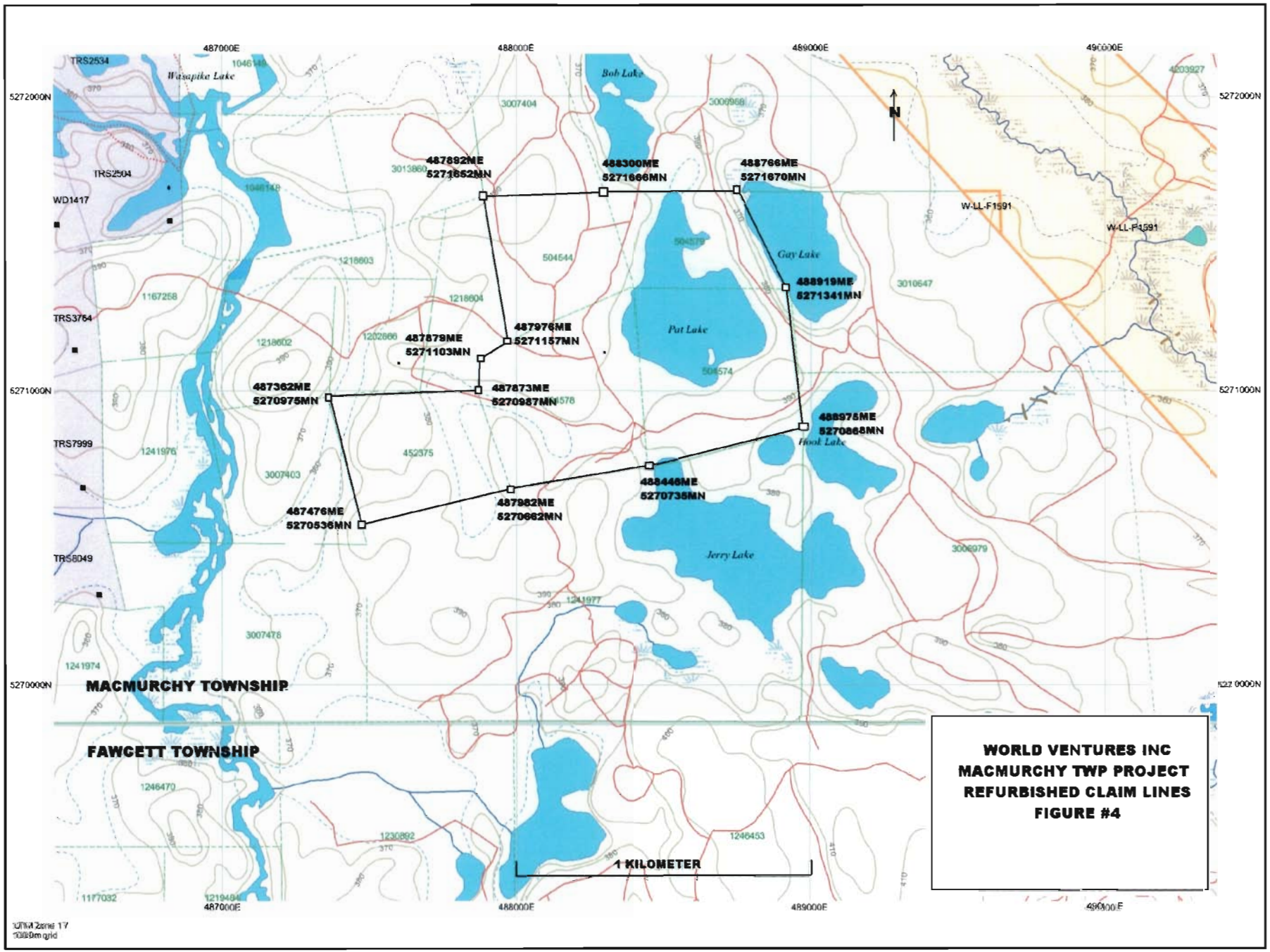
For this survey, Cuttler, Maine (NAA) was used. It has an operating frequency of 24.0 kHz and an azimuth of approximately of 113 degrees TN from the property. Very briefly, the transmitting station emits a concentric, circular wave pattern, expanding about the transmitter dipole. Being thousands of miles away from the transmitter, we deal with the tangent of this wave pattern, which in this case would have a direction normal to the azimuth of 113 degrees. Thus any conductors having a general EW strike direction would be intersected by this signal which induces a signal in the conductor which in turn opposes the primary signal from the transmitter station. This elliptically polarizes the resultant field enabling detection of the conductor using a receiver coil to determine the attitude of the resultant field at various points along the grid lines.

The resultant field dips away from the conductor axis on both sides of the conductor producing a crossover on the conductor axis. For an EW conductor, a true crossover would occur where the field dips south and changes to a north dip as you progress from south to north. For this survey, a +/- system is used where a (+) dip angle means the field is dipping to the south (indicating anomaly is to north) and a (-) dip angle means the field is dipping to the north (indicating anomaly is to
South). This is the case only if all readings were taken facing north as per this survey.

The quadrature values, while not useful alone, can help distinguish between bedrock conductors, which generally have a smaller out-of-phase response than overburden or short wavelength conductors can. Also, the polarity of the quadrature is diagnostic, i.e.; if the polarity follows or is the same sense as the In-phase it gives more credibility to the conductor. Reverse quadrature often indicates overburden responses.

The following parameters were employed for the survey:

Instrument - Geonics EM-16 VLF
Transmitter Station - Cuttler Maine (USA), Call symbol NAA
Frequency - 24.0 kHz
Azimuth to station - approx. 113 degrees TN
Reading Direction - All reading taken facing north
Reading Interval - 25m
Data Presentation - Plan, profiled and contoured Fraser Filtered maps
- Scale - 1:5000
- Profile scale 1 cm = 20%


487892ME
5271652MN
488300ME
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487976ME
5271157MN
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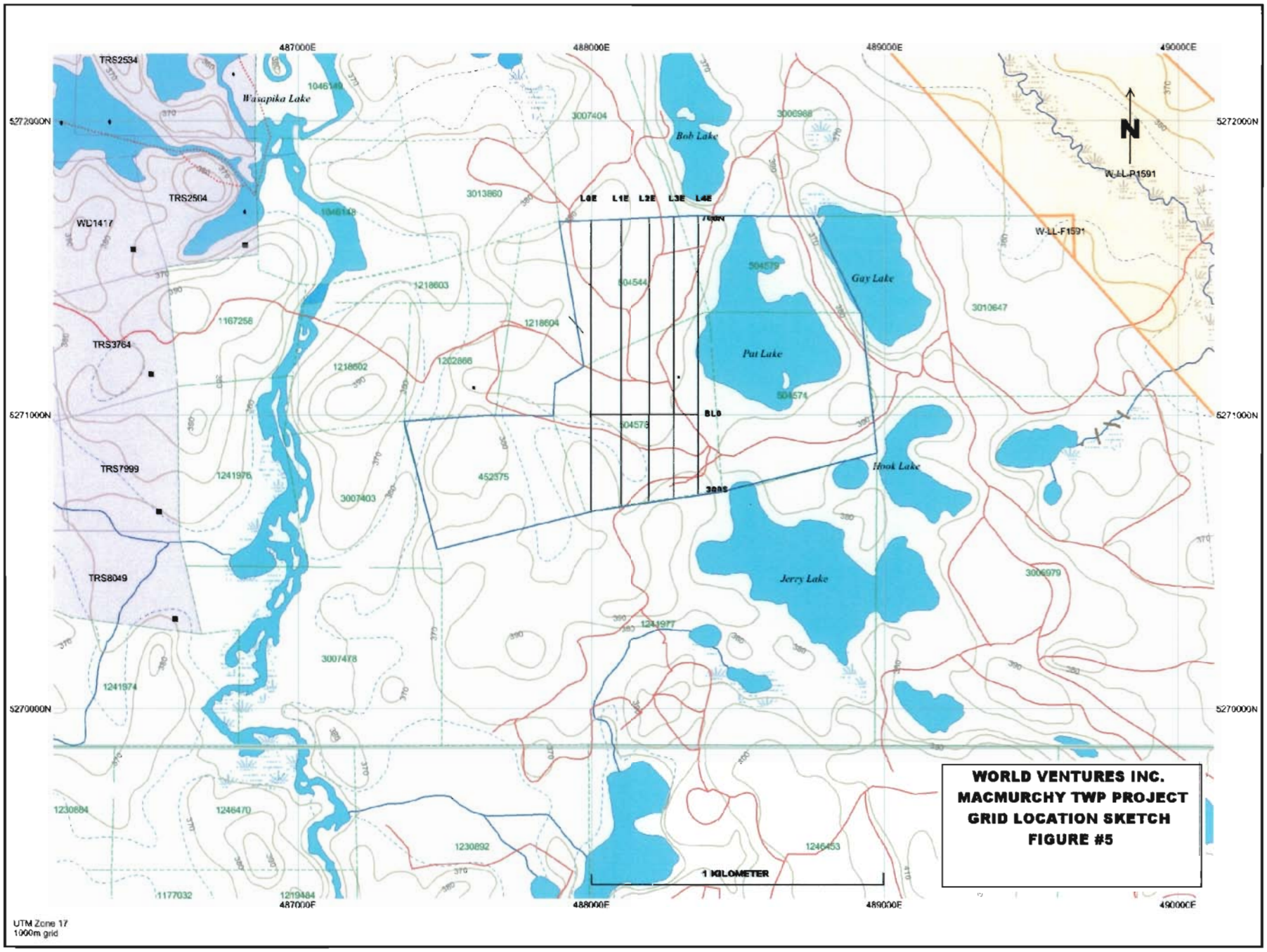
5271103MN
487873ME
5270987MN
487362ME
5270975MN
488975ME
5270868MN
488446ME
5270735MN
487982ME
5270662MN
487476ME
5270536MN
MACMURCHY TOWNSHIP
FAWCETT TOWNSHIP
1 KILOMETER
WORLD VENTURES INC
MACMURCHY TWP PROJECT
REFURBISHED CLAIM LINES
FIGURE #4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488000E
489000E
490000E
5272000N
5271000N
5270000N
TRS2534
Wasapika Lake
1046148
3007404
3006968
Bob Lake
N
W-LL-P1591
TRS2504
WD1417
3013860
L0E L1E L2E L3E L4E
7500N
W-LL-F1591
504579
Gay Lake
504544
1218603
3010647
1167256
1218604
TRS3764
Pat Lake
1218602
1202866
504574
BL0
504578
TRS7999
1241976
452375
3007403
Hook Lake
3006979
Jerry Lake
TRS8049
1241977
3007478
1241974
1230884
1246470
1230892
1246453
1177032
1219484
1 KILOMETER
WORLD VENTURES INC.
MACMURCHY TWP PROJECT
GRID LOCATION SKETCH
FIGURE #5
UTM Zone 17
1000m grid

SURVEY RESULTS

The VLF-EM surveys conducted on the subject property were successful in outlining a conductive zone that may be of interest. It extends from L100E/25S to L300E/100N.

There were no other obvious conductive zones detected.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

As described under the results, this work program outlined a conductive zone that may be worthy of further investigated. It should be noted that the VLF-EM method is a very high frequency survey and in addition to legitimate bedrock conductors this method will also respond to current channelling in areas such as lakeshores or bedrock to overburden situations.

At this point in time, geological mapping should be carried out. This may help determine the source of the conductive zone outlined. A current magnetometer survey may also aid in the geological interpretation of the area. An Induced Polarization survey would also outlines zones of disseminated sulphides that may not respond to the conventional magnetic and EM methods. This has proven to be a very useful and successful method for gold exploration.

CERTIFICATION

I, Steve Anderson of Timmins, Ontario hereby certify that:

1. I hold a three-year Geological Technologist Diploma from Sir Sandford College, Lindsay, and Ontario, obtained in May 1981.

2. I have been practising my profession since 1979 in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, NWT, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Greenland.

3. I have been employed directly with Asamera Oil Inc. Urangellschaft Canada Ltd. Nanisivik Mines Ltd., R.S. Middleton Exploration Services Ltd., Rayan Exploration Ltd and I am currently co-owner of Vision Exploration.

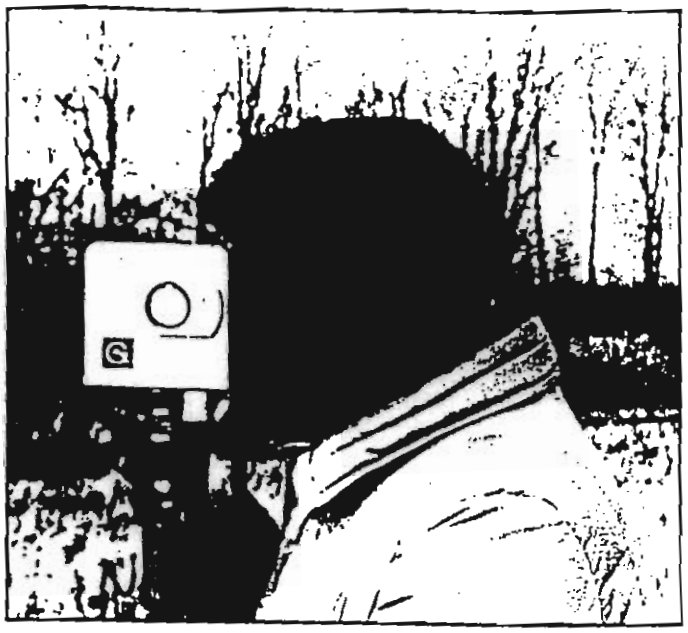
4. I have based conclusions and recommendations contained in this report on knowledge of the area, my previous experience and on the results of the fieldwork conducted on the property during November 2005.

Dated this 29th day of November, 2005
At Timmins, Ontario.

APPENDIX B

GEONICS EM-16 VLF

VLF EM



EM16

One of the most popular and widely used electromagnetic instruments, the EM16 VLF receiver makes the ideal reconnaissance EM. This can be attributed to its field reliability, operational simplicity, compactness and mutual compatibility with other reconnaissance instruments such as portable magnetometers and radiometric detectors.

The VLF method of EM surveying, pioneered by Geonics, has proven to be a simple economical means of mapping geological structure and fault tracing. The applications are many and varied, ranging from direct detection of massive sulphide conductors to the indirect detection of precious metals and radioactive deposits.

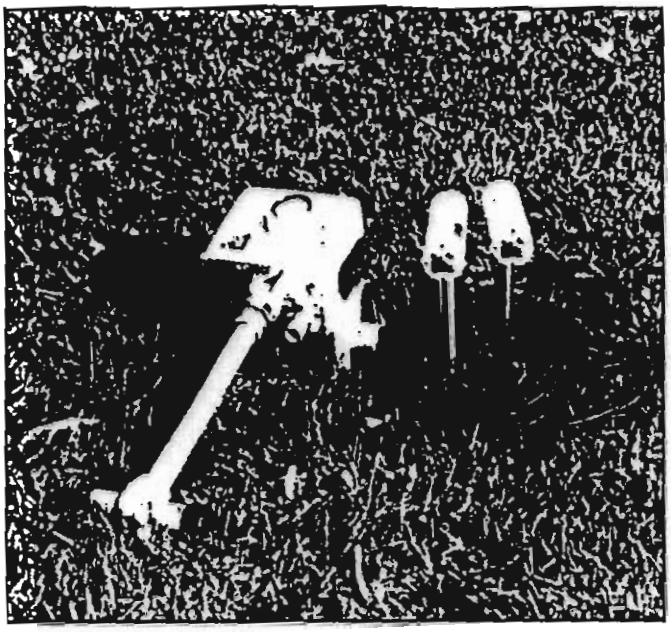
FEATURES

- The EM16 is the only VLF instrument that measures the quad-phase as well as the in-phase secondary field. This has the advantage of providing an additional piece of data for a more comprehensive interpretation and also allows a more accurate determination of the tilt angle.
- The secondary fields are measured as a ratio to the primary field making the measurement independent of absolute field strength.
- The EM16 is the only VLF receiver that can be adapted to measure VLF resistivity.

Specifications

ASURED QUANTITY	In-phase and quad-phase components of vertical magnetic field as a percentage of horizontal primary field. (i.e. tangent of the tilt angle and ellipticity)
NSITIVITY	In-phase : ±150% Quad-phase : ± 40%
SOLUTION	±1%
TPUT	Nulling by audio tone. In-phase indication from mechanical inclinometer and quad-phase from a graduated dial.
ATING FREQUENCY	15-25 kHz VLF Radio Band. Station selection done by means of plug-in units.
RATOR CONTROLS	On/Off switch, battery test push button, station selector switch, audio volume control, quadrature dial, inclinometer.
VER SUPPLY	6 disposable 'AA' cells
ENSIONS	42 x 14 x 9 cm
GHT	Instrument: 1.6 kg Shipping : 5.5 kg

VLF RESISTIVITY METER



EM16/16R

The EM16R is a simple, button on attachment to the EM16 converting it to a direct reading terrain resistivity meter. The EM16R interfaces a pair of potential electrodes to the EM16 enabling the measurement of the ratio of, and the phase angle between, the horizontal electric and magnetic fields of the plane wave propagated by distant VLF radio transmitters.

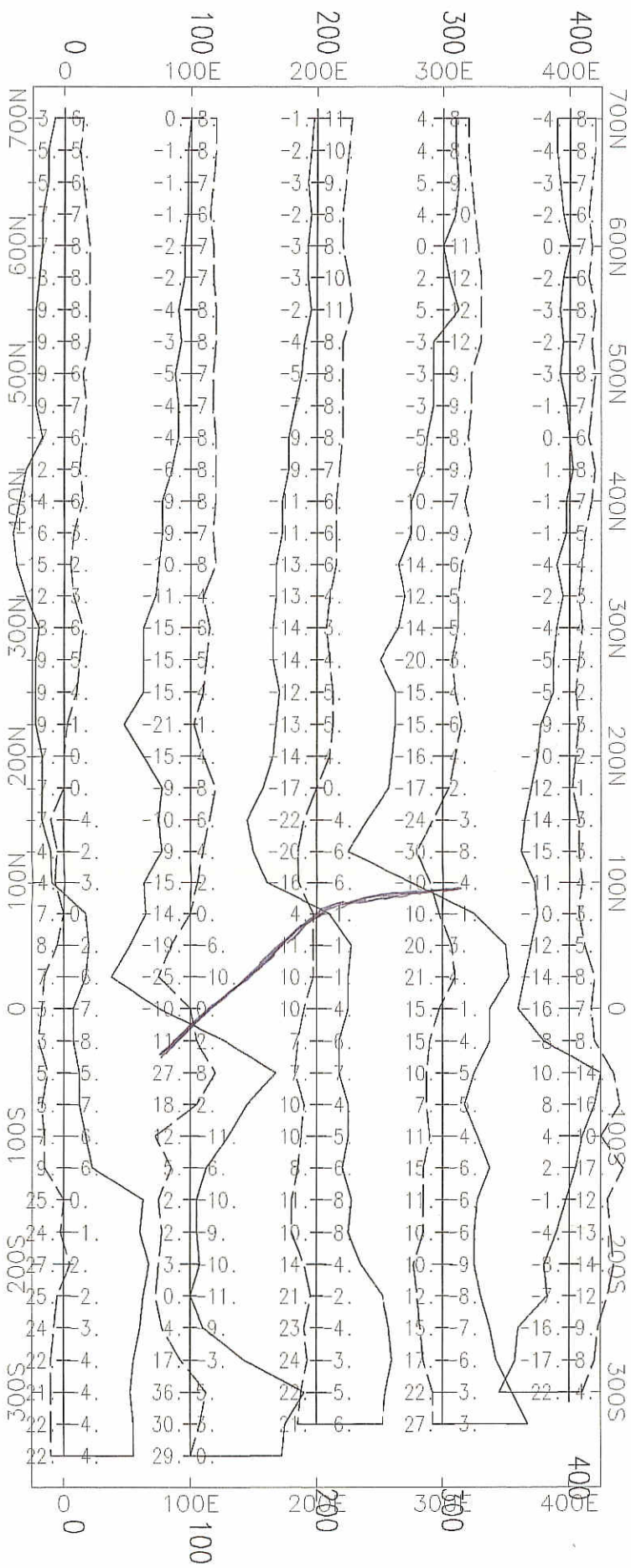
The EM16R is direct reading in ohm-meters of apparent ground resistivity. If the phase angle is 45°, the resistivity reading is the true value and the earth is uniform to the depth of exploration (i.e. a skin depth). Any departure from 45° of phase indicates a layered earth. Two layer interpretation curves are supplied with each instrument to permit an interpretation based on a two layer earth model.

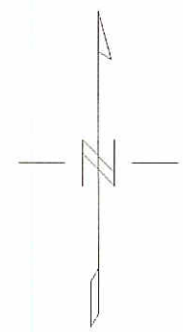
This highly portable resistivity meter makes an ideal tool for quick geological mapping and has been used successfully for a variety of applications.

- Detection of massive and disseminated sulphide deposits
- Overburden conductivity and thickness measurements
- Permafrost mapping
- Detection and delineation of industrial mineral deposits
- Aquifer mapping

Specifications EM16R ATTACHMENT

MEASURED QUANTITY	• Apparent Resistivity of the ground in ohm-meters • Phase angle between E_x and H_y in degrees
RESISTIVITY RANGES	• 10 — 300 ohm-meters • 100 — 3000 ohm-meters • 1000 — 30000 ohm-meters
PHASE RANGE	0-90 degrees
RESOLUTION	• Resistivity : ±2% full scale • Phase : ±0.5°
OUTPUT	Null by audio tone. Resistivity and phase angle read from graduated dials.
OPERATING FREQUENCY	15-25 kHz VLF Radio Band. Station selection by means of rotary switch.
INTERPROBE SPACING	10 meters
PROBE INPUT IMPEDANCE	100 MΩ in parallel with 0.5 picofarads
DIMENSIONS	19 x 11.5 x 10 cm. (attached to side of EM16)
WEIGHT	1.5 kg (including probes and cable)





Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200

(metres)

WORLD VENTURES INC.

VLF-EM SURVEY
PROFILED PLAN MAP
MACMURCHY TOWNSHIP PROPERTY

INSTUMENT: EM-16 VLF
STATION: CUTTLER MAIN 24.0Hz
PARAMETERS MEASURED: INPHASE AND QUADRATURE
PROFILE SCALE: 1cm=20%

VISION EXPLORATION